BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1864.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—Owing to the increase of the price of every thing used in a printing office, and the state of the currency, we are compelled to raise the subscription price of the *Press* to $5 for six months, including all who are in arrears.

☞ Up to Wednesday, we received no list of N. C. casualties in the fights around Petersburg Some 300 of the N. C. wounded reached the Raleigh hospitals on Monday morning. The enemy gained little or no ground since Wednesday, when they advanced within a mile and a half of the city, and fortified which they still hold.—Grant has constructed an immense [illegible] about 12 miles from Petersburg, from which operations can be seen. The object of Grant seems to be to surround Richmond and cut off communication.

IMPRESSMENTS.—We find it impossible to comply with the request to republish extracts from the Acts of Congress, concerning impressments, which appeared in this paper, April 28th, owing to the press upon our columns and the small dimensions of our sheet. Persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the enforcement of impressments can readily get all the information necessary in order to obtain redress of their grievances, if possible, by calling on Dr. W. H. Wheeler, Colonel of the Home Guard.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—It seems now to be certain that Mr. Memminger has resigned his office, and, it is said, leaves the Treasury without funds, and in sad confusion, while seventy millions of dollars are due to the soldiers.

☞ The attention of the reader is directed to interesting new advertisements in this paper.

The late Lieut. Gen. Polk.—The following official announcement of the death of this officer was received by the President yesterday:

Marietta, June 14, 1864.

To his Excellency Jefferson Davis.

The army and the country this morning had the calamity to lose Lieutenant General Polk, who fell by a cannon shot directed at one of our batteries.

[Signed,] J. E. JOHNSTON.

Gens. Johnston, Hardee and Jackson were with him when he fell.

MASONIC.—The Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina met at Wilmington on Monday June 6th, and after a very harmonious session, adjourned on Wednesday night. The following officers were elected:

Dr. E. F. Watson, Amanance, G H P.
G. B. Waterhouse, Raleigh, D. G. H. P.
J. W. Howlett, Guilford, G. K.
D. A. Davis, Rowan, G. S.
Thos. W. Brown, Wilmington, G. T.
T. J. Boykin, Sampson, G. C. H.

The Grand High Priest made the following appointments:

C. J. Rountree, Lenoir, G. P. S.
M. Bowes, Raleigh, G. R. A. C.
H. Mahler, Raleigh, G. M. 3d V.
D. J. Exzell, Warren, G. M. 2d V.
L. C. Turner Granville, G. M. 1st V.
Rev. E. W. Beale, G. C.

NEW ISSUE.—The Columbia Carolinian says that $70,000,000 of the new issue have been prepared in that city for distribution, and about 9,000,000 have been sent to Richmond to pay off the soldiers.

THE RESERVE FORCES.—Gen. Holmes dismissed to their homes the Reserves between the ages of 45 and 50. The object in putting them into camp was to organize and drill them, and as soon as that was accomplished, by orders from Richmond, they were dismissed. *Goldsboro' State Journal.*

TAX DECISIONS.—We have seen a letter from the Commissioner of Taxes, instructing one of the colectors to collet *now* the additional tax of 10 per cent. on profits made by buying and selling in 1863. The additional 10 per cent. on the profits made in 1864, will of course be collected in 1865.

Also, that manufacturers are liable to the tax of 25 per cent. on the excess of profits over 25 per cent. whether the company is composed of one or more individuals. It is not the Individual that manufactures that is taxed, but the factory.—*Observer.*

Late from the North.

Capture of Cynthiana and two Ohio Regiments—Subsequent Surprise and Rout of Morgan—Gen Burnside Pursuing.

Cincinnati, June 12—12:30 P. M.—Morgan with about 3000 rebels, attacked the 168th and 171st Ohio Regiments, under General Hobson, at Cynthiana, yesterday, and after a pretty severe fight compelled Hobson to surrender, on condition that his men should be immediately exchanged. The fighting took place principally in the streets of Cynthiana, and some of our troops took refuge in the courthouse, and in order to dislodge them, a stable near the hotel was set on fire.

About twenty buildings were consumed before the fire was extinguished. Our loss was 15 killed, 50 wounded. Col. Benjamin, the Provost Marshal of Covington, was mortally wounded. Col. Garris of the 168th Ohio, was severely wounded. It is also reported that Gen. Hobson was wounded.

Our loss in prisoners is from 1,000 to 1,500.

This morning Gen. Burbridge who left Paris last night, fell upon the rebel Morgan while his men were at breakfast, and after a very severe fight, completely defeated him, scattering his forces in all directions. About one hundred prisoners were taken, including twenty officers.

Gen. Burbridge, at last advices, were closely following the fleeing rebels.

GOVERNOR FOOTE.

This distinguished gentleman arrived here last Thursday evening, upon learning which fact a considerable number of our citizens visited the Hotel where he was staying, and called him out for a speech. The Governor appeared, thanked those assembled for the unexpected honor done him, and declined making a regular address, stating that existing circumstances, he thought, rendered it inexpedient. He spoke very hopefully of the Confederate cause; commended warmly the valor of our armies, and the ability of our commanders; predicted early and signal victories for Lee and Johnston; referred briefly to the condition of parties in the North, the rapidly growing strength of the Peace Party, and predicted its success in the approaching Presidential contest if Fremont and Lincoln should both continue in the field, and declared the opinion that if our people should continue united, the war would terminate at least as early as next Spring.

The Governor declined altogether the discussion of questions connected with our local politics; confessed that many and great abuses of power had taken place on the part of those in authority at Richmond, but urged that this was not exactly a suitable time for the bringing of offenders to justice; that when Lincoln and his monstrous associates should have been defeated, and Southern Independence secured, a suitable opportunity would then arise for the thorough reformation of all existing evils, and suggested that there were obvious and reliable remedies which he was satisfied would be then promptly resorted to in order to make permanently available all the advantages expected to result from the grand struggle of arms now in progress.—For the present, he recommended *unity, concord,* and *Roman-like patience* under suffering, assured as he was that the virtue and intelligence of our people were such as to render it impossible that the great rights for which they were contending could ever be, either taken from them *forcibly,* or undermined by the more quiet process of insidious and subtle legislation.

He alluded very briefly to the leading acts of legislation which Congress, at its recent session, had adopted; said he was satisfied that when the enactments of that body should be promulged, they would be found in general highly satisfactory, and congratulated his fellow-citizens that whilst the taxing law and certain other enactments, adopted by the former Congress, had been beneficially amended, the pay of our noble soldiery in the field has been liberally increased, and all attempts to continue in existence the present law suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and to establish martial law, has been happily counteracted. He thanked those present again for the honor done him, and retired.

Gov. FOOTE and family expect to remain in this place a few weeks.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news from Virginia is of an exciting nature, as will be seen elsewhere. There was considerable fighting, during the week, around Richmond, Petersburg, and Lynchburg, but the enemy was repulsed at every point, with heavy loss, the number of casualties on either side, however, not yet fully ascertained. The Yankees are in very strong force, still in front of Petersburg, and skirmishing was kept up as late as Sunday, and is no doubt still going on. The shelling of Petersburg resulted so far in but little damage.—Grant's lines reach from James river across the Appomattox to within two miles of the Weldon Railroad.

At Lynchburg the enemy was repulsed with great loss, and in their retreat were overtaken and a large number captured. The rumored advance of the enemy on Danville turns out to have been a false alarm.

Nothing very late from beyond the Mississippi. All appears quiet in Eastern North Carolina, but there seems to be an alarming state of affairs in the Southwestern part of the State particularly in Henderson County, where robberies seem to be the order of the day, and even occasional cold-blooded murders are committed.

FROM GEORGIA.—On the 18th the enemy had moved a large number of his forces on our left, and the cannonading and musketry was constant, amounting almost to a general engagement.—Skirmishing on the 19th. Roads heavy from recent rains. The Atlanta Register of the 17th says: "There is not even a rumor from the front at this present writing."

The Asheville News of the 16th has the following account of a murder committed in Henderson County, and almost every issue of the Henderson "Times," latterly, gives an account of robberies:

"We learn that six or seven men—supposed to be deserters—went to the house of Andrew Johnson, Esq., about four miles south of Hendersonville, in the Flat Rock settlement, last Friday, and called for dinner. It was given them. After eating they deliberately shot Mr. Johnson down, in the presence of his family, inflicting wounds from which he died in a short time. Mr. Johnson's son, a noble boy of 16, seizing a double barrel gun, fired upon the murderers, wounding three of them severely, when they all fled. A posse was soon on the trail, tracking them by their blood, and up to Saturday two had been caught and shot. They were still in pursuit of the others, determined never to abandon it until the last one of the gang is slain.

The object of the murderers was no doubt robbery, but the unexpected appearance of young Johnson upon the scene, as the avenger of his father, disconcerted all their plans.

Mr. Johnson was a low country gentleman, widely known as a wealthy, kind hearted and liberal man. His tragic death is deeply deplored."

We copy the following from the Henderson Times:

Another Outrage.—A few days ago some of the robbers, now strolling through this section of country, went to the house of Capt. H. Johnson, quite an old man, and took bacon and corn and perhaps some garments. We have no particulars.

Still Another.—On Thursday night last the robbers went to the house of Mr. Pickman, and, as we hear, robbed him of all his bacon.

Still Another.—Some robbers went to the house of Mrs. Jas. M. Davis, living near the mouth of Willow creek, on Thursday night last. Entering the yard they fired a harmless shot at the dog.—They were eight or ten in number, some of whom were recognised by Mrs. Davis. It was just after dark. They demanded of Mrs. D., after they were in the house, her double barrel shot gun, pistol and ammunition. They only got the latter. They also demanded her gold and other money, her gold watch, jewelry, &c., Some or all of these things she denied having. But, under threats that her house would be burned and having a pistol pointed at her, she disclosed in part. The house was ransacked. The watch, $60 in gold, $30 in State paper, $190 in "Confed," her jewelry, a head recticule, a silk apron and some other articles were taken. She, however, prevailed upon them to give back three rings and her breast pin.

After they had been gone a few minutes they returned and demanded her coffee and sugar, about 10 pounds each. Mrs. D. replied she could not spare it. But it was no use to talk. A pillow slip was taken from the bed, and the sugar and coffee went.

Mrs. D. says they knew where every thing was as much as her husband would have known had he been at home. The robbers seem to have this knowledge of every house they visit.—Who informs them?

Mrs. D. speaks with the utmost certainty as to who some of the party were. They are respectably connected and we refrain from calling names, as bad news always flies rapidly.

On Saturday another man, W. L. McGaha, of Co —, 39th N. C. T., was found not a great way from the house of Mr. J. He was shot in the abdomen twice, one finger shot off, and one shot in the ankle. He was found by Capt. Hine's men and instantly killed. He had some more of Mrs. Davis' gold.

THE LAST OF A SUBJUGATED PEOPLE.—A movement is at this moment taking place in the East of Europe which excite the most painful interest in the Western world. The Russians, having taken the last stronghold of the Circassians, have intimated to the tributes dwelling in and around those mountains that they must either bear allegiance to the Emperor of Russia or emigrate; the sea coast tribes are given five days to take the choice; the hill tribes must do so immediately. The choice has been [illegible] number of 500,000, are flocking to the shore, and looking out for any crossing vessel that will transport them to the Turkish territory.—Few vessels are found, and on these few the accommodation is, of course, wholly inadequate. In the meantime the people die like sheep; some on the coast where they are awaiting transports, some in the country they take refuge, many on shipboard during the passage; 20 per cent is the least proportion of loss that can be calculated; of 600 passengers on a steam transport, 370 only arrived alive. The Turkish Government has done what it could; the few available transports were sent to the coast, and now some men-of war are to be disarmed for the same duty. Shelter, nourishment and sanitary regulations have been provided to the full extent of their present means; a subscription has been started, which the Sultan has most munificently headed with the sum of 50,000*l*; but it is calculated that the permanent establishment of the emigrants will cost the Government more than 1000,000*l*. In the midst of disaster there are many who love to speculate on the possible advantages which may result; these people talk of the immense benefit which the addition of a strong mountain race will be not only to the blood of the country, but to its laboring powers over the vast uncultivated Edens of Asia Minor. The latter hope may have good foundation, but as to the former we must remember that the Turk is already more than half Circassian, through the continual mingling of that race with the turkish on the mother's side. Another idea is that they may be profitably used to recruit the army; this will be a great benefit to the turks, and we doubt not the greatest of boons to the hardy mountaineer, who may, perhaps, thus meet his oppressor and exterminator on equal terms on the plains of Bessarabia, or where else the next blow will be struck by Russia against Turkish independence.

FROM VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch of June 17.

All interest in the campaign in the vicinity of Richmond has been transferred to the south side of the James. It is now generally conceded that the larger portion of Grant's army has been moved to the new field of operations. By an order recently promulgated, Gen Lee has been assigned to the command of all the forces in Virginia and North Carolina, and all other commanders are directed to report to him.

The operations of Wednesday, below Richmond, are summed up in the following official dispatch from Gen. Lee:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., June 15, 1864—6 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War:

Sir—After the withdrawal of our cavalry yesterday evening, from the front of the enemy's works at Harrison's Landing, his cavalry again advanced on the Salem Church road, and this morning, were reported in some force on that road and at Malvern Hill.

Gen. Wm. H. F. Lee easily drove back the force at the latter point, which retreated down the river road, beyond Carter's Mill.

A brigade of infantry was sent to support the cavalry on the road to Smith's store, and drove the enemy to that point without difficulty.

Nothing else of importance has occurred to day. Very respectfully, &c,

R. E. LEE, General.

THE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST PETERSBURG—ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY IN FORCE—DESPERATE FIGHTING—A PORTION OF OUR WORKS TAKEN—CAPTURE OF STURDIVANT'S BATTERY, ETC.

At an early hour yesterday morning (16) the various rumors from Petersburg began to assume shape and form, and as the day advanced reliable accounts of the situation of affairs were received. It appears that on Wednesday morning, soon after dawn, the enemy advanced with seven regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, by the City Point road, upon some breastworks hastily thrown up during the preceding night, at Baylor's farm, six or seven miles from Petersburg Here they were met by Col Ferrebee's 4th North Carolina cavalry and Graham's) Petersburg battery, who fought bravely and held them in check for four hours, but were finally compelled to fall back before overwhelming numbers, which was done in good order and with but few casualties. The loss inflicted upon the enemy was serious, the balls and shells telling upon them with admirable effect. A report that Graham lost one gun, in consequence of the horses being disabled, is not confirmed. At other points along our lines the attacks of the enemy were feeble, and easily repulsed. Good execution was done during the morning by our sharpshooters, who picked off the Yankees whenever they showed themselves A few prisoners were taken, who represented that they belonged to Burnside's corps, and said that his entire command was at City Point. One fellow mounted on a blooded horse, rode into our lines at full speed, without his cap. The animal was probably stolen from some Virginia gentleman, and being anxious to get back to his former owner, ran away with his rider, and delivered him up to the Confederates.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, when comparative quiet had prevailed along the lines two hours or more, the general impression was that the fighting had ceased for the day. This, however, proved to be a mistake; for it was ascertained before dark that the enemy had massed a very heavy force on our left—especially on the City Point and Prince George Court House roads. At sunset they charged our batteries commanding these roads, advancing in line of battle six or seven columns deep.—The brunt of the assault was sustained by the 26th and 46th regiments, of Wise's brigade, and Sturdivant's battery, of Richmond. Of the result of this attack the Petersburg Express says:

Three furious assaults were made, the enemy coming up with a yell, and making the most determined efforts to carry the works. Our troops received them with a terrific volley each time sending the columns back broken and disconcerted. The fourth assault was made by such overwhelming numbers that our force found it impossible to resist the pressure, and were compelled to give way. The enemy now poured over the works in streams, captured 8 of our pieces, and turning the guns on our men opened upon them an enfilading fire, which caused them to leave precipitately. The guns captured belonged to Sturdivant's battery, and we regret to hear that Capt S. himself was [illegible], and two of his Lieutenants wounded, [illegible] gallant manner in which this battery was fought up to the last moment is theme of praise on every tongue. All present, with whom we have conversed say that Capt. S. and his men stood up manfully to their work, and the last discharge was made by Capt. S. almost solitary and alone.

The number of the enemy fronting different portions of our line on Wednesday is estimated by officers on the field at from 10 to 12,000.—Over 30 transports ascended James river with troops on the same day, and the impression prevailed that Grant had landed nearly his entire army on the South side. Twenty three prisoners, belonging to the 148th New York regiment, concurred in the statement that Baldy Smith's corps was again on that side of the river.

The Express has the annexed account of a reprise of the enemy on Wednesday, on the Baxter road, about three miles from Petersburg:

The enemy appeared on this road near the residence of Col. Avery about 12 o'clock. Immediately in front of Battery No. 16, was stationed the Macon (Geo.) Light Artillery, Capt. C W. Slater, supported by a portion of the 34th Va. regiment, Wise's Brigade. The enemy showed himself at once, driving in our pickets, and planting a battery in front of our works, with which he opened a furious cannonade. He was promptly and gallantly responded to by the Macon artillery. This fire was maintained for two hours, when the enemy charged our works, but after arriving within 200 yards of the fortifications, was repulsed with considerable loss. The artillery sent round after round of shell and canister into their ranks with great rapidity and accuracy, and the work becoming too warm for them, they broke and fled in confusion.

They were pursued by the 34th for some distance, who poured several galling volleys in to their ranks.

Among the dead left on the field in front of this battery was Col. Mix, of New York, who seemed to have been instantly killed by a canister shot in the breast.

About sundown the enemy entirely disappeared from this portion of our line, and returned to the left.

LATER.

Yesterday morning the enemy appeared in force near the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, and drove in our skirmishers, who fell back to the right of the road. About the same hour a division, while marching by the turnpike towards Petersburg, was attacked by the enemy about a mile and a half from Chester. The General commanding the division at once drew up his troops in line of battle, charged and drove the Yankees back three miles towards the Appomattox river. At last accounts our forces held the fortifications at Chester. A train which arrived from that point about 8 o'clock last night brought news that the fight had been renewed, and was in progress when the cars left for Richmond.

Meantime the enemy succeeded in getting possession of the railroad between Port Walthall Junction and Swift Creek, cut the telegraph wires, and, it is presumed, indulged in their favorite amusement of tearing up the track. Of this, however, we have no definite account, as no train has passed over the entire length of the road since early yesterday morning.

A business dispatch, dated Petersburg 1.45 P. M., received, yesterday, makes no mention of any fighting there. It proves, however, that the city was safe at that hour.

In connection with the fight on Wednesday, there are painful rumors relative to the casualties of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, 46th Va. regt., Wise's brigade. It is reported that they suffered heavily, and that their gallant commander, Capt. Fred. Carter, received a mortal wound.

SHERIDAN'S RAIDERS.

A citizen of Caroline county, who arrived in the city yesterday, describes the retreat of Sheridan's gang of raiders as a perfect rout.—He states that their horses were much jaded, and that Hampton was in their rear, chastising them without limit. This informant also says that three Yankees came to him and delivered themselves up as prisoners, and that several pieces of artillery were left on the road.

From the Dispatch of the 18th.

Early yesterday morning rumors of the most favorable sort were in circulation in regard to the situation of affairs on the Southside, and every man at the street corners had some new piece of information to communicate to his neighbor. The following dispatch from Gen'l Beauregard, concerning the operations of Thursday, was considered good enough to satisfy all parties:

PETERSBURG, June 16—9.40 P. M.

General Bragg:

Sir—The enemy made two attacks on our lines this afternoon. They were repulsed with loss. We captured about 400 prisoners, including 11 commissioned officers. They belong to the 1st brigade of Hancock's corps. All quiet at this moment.

[Signed,] G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The railroad communication having been cut off by the enemy, it was impossible to get any detailed account of the day's operations. The Yankees were, however, driven away from the road during the evening, and the whole line being again in our possession, the necessary repairs will soon be made. Two miles of the track were destroyed, each side of Port Walthall Junction, 16 miles from Richmond.

It was reported yesterday that a fight took place on Thursday night below Drewry's Bluff, resulting in the recapture of the breastworks at Howlett's. This is confirmed by the following dispatch from Gen. Lee to the President, received last evening:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA, June 17, 1864.

His Excellency, Jefferson Davis:

At 11 o'clock last night we took the breastworks at Howlett's house. Other portions of the same line were taken. The battery at Howlett's house is being re-established.

Five vessels have been sunk by the enemy in Trent's Reach. Ten steamers are within the Reach, behind the monitors.

Some fighting has occurred near Petersburg this morning, without result.

I have ordered that the railroad at Port Walthall Junction, destroyed by the enemy yesterday, be repaired and reopened.

R. E. LEE, General.

Trent's Reach, where the Yankees have sunk the vessels, is between Drewry's Bluff and Dutch Gap The object of this exploit is supposed to be to obstruct the river, to prevent the egress of some imaginary fleet of iron clads. [illegible] further progress of the Yankee fleet in this direction.

THURSDAY, June 16th.—As was anticipated the battle of Wednesday was renewed at early dawn, and heavy cannonading was kept up all day. In the afternoon a furious assault was made upon Gen Hoke's front, his division occupying a position facing from batteries nine and twelve inclusive, and constituting a most important situation. Our men occupied entrenchments hastily thrown up Wednesday night. The enemy advanced in three lines of battle, and made three charges, each of which was repulsed.

On our right near Avery's farm, the firing became more severe as the day progressed, and late in the afternoon the enemy began an assault upon our position and shelled our men furiously. Many of the militia who were stationed here were wounded and killed, but Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division soon relieved them along with the Macon and other Batteries.—Late in the afternoon the charge was made and was chiefly repulsed by the 64th Ga., and the 24th N. C. About 400 of this assaulting column were driven into a ravine and captured.—They reported Gen. Barlow, of New York city, severely wounded, and say that Burnside's and Hancock's corps are operating immediately around Petersburg; that Baldy Smith is at Bermuda Hundreds, and that Grant, Butler, Warren and others, are lying around promiscuously. Several commissioned officers were captured, but none of higher rank than Lieut. Colonel. The whole number of prisoners captured throughout the day amounted to 700.

On our left about half past seven the contest was renewed, the Confederates charging and recapturing at the point of the bayonet, Battery No. 5, which had been taken from us late Wednesday afternoon. It is an important position commanding the high hill at Friends' farm, on the City Point road.

The enemy also advanced in Chesterfield up on the Petersburg and Richmond railroad, and owing to the weakness of our force, took possession of the road and destroyed a portion of the track.

General Frank Anderson's division advanced upon, ejected them from Drewry's Bluff, and drove them back to Bermuda Hundreds. An attack was also made upon Fort Clinton by the enemy's gunboats, but without any damage whatever. The enemy having an observatory on Cobb's Bluff, the fire of the boats was directed mainly by signals from that. This observatory which is very tall is intended to overlook the operations of our forces in and about Petersburg. A night attempt of the enemy to ascend Swift creek in barges was happily discovered and the foe driven back. On the whole the operations of the day were exceedingly satisfactory to our commanding General.

FRIDAY, June 17th.—The operations of the day began with heavy firing upon both sides of the Appomattox. Upon the north side the enemy having presumed upon a temporary evacuation of our breastworks moved up towards the railroad, but were quickly driven back by Kershaw and Pickett. Upon our right Battery No. 16 was again the point of attack. About half past three o'clock in the morning after the moon had sunk beneath the horizon, the enemy crept stealthily up through the undergrowth, to within 20 or 30 yards of our breast works before they were discovered. In four lines of battle they rushed forward, leaped the breastworks and demanded a surrender. A desperate hand to hand fight ensued, until finding themselves flanked our men gave way in some disorder and fell back to their second line of hastily constructed breastworks Gen Bushrod Johnson's old brigade bore the brunt of this assault, losing an hundred killed wounded and missing. The Macon Battery consisting of four 12 pounder Napoleon Howitzers, was captured after the loss of 21 horses and and many of the men. Later in the day these same forces of the enemy attempted to capture Battery No. 17 in close proximity to No. 16, and all important to the successful occupation of the Baxter Road. The assault was unsuccessful. An attack on the hill near the New Market Race Course was also signally repulsed.

There was now a cessation of hostilities until 6 o'clock, when heavy cannonading and musketry firing again commenced. As night approached the engagement grew warmer, commencing on our right at Batteries No. 20, 19, 18 and 17, extending around to our left, when at dark, the engagement was general along our whole line, a distance of about five miles.

FROM LYNCHBURG.

A gentleman who left New London, ten miles above Lynchburg, at 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, says a sharp engagement was going on between the enemy and Imboden's, McCausland's, and Jones's cavalry, and it was reported yesterday morning that our men fell back after the engagement to secure the advantages of a more favorable position. The same gentlemen says that the enemy burnt the depot and public stores at Liberty.

FROM DANVILLE.

All was quiet in Danville yesterday. The report that the Yankees had appeared at Pittsylvania Court House was erroneous, and the whole statement regarding an advance upon Danville was premature.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and one dollar for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

ATTACK ON FORT CLINTON.

Monday afternoon the enemy's gunboats came up the Appomattox and opened fire on Fort Clinton. They stood off out of sight at longrange, and inflicted no damage whatever. The fire of the gunboats was directed by a signal man, who flapped his flag industriously from the new observatory on Cobb's Bluff.—It is stated also that the enemy attempted Thursday morning, after the moon went down to ascend Swift Creek in barges, but the stealthy movements of the foe were discovered, and they were speedily driven back.

THE LATE BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT OF HAMPTON'S CAVALRY.

We have received a more detailed account of the defeat of Sheridan's forces by our cavalry under Generals Hampton and Fitz Lee, which not only confirms previous intelligence, but shows that the enemy were thoroughly beaten and demoralized. As heretofore stated, skirmishing commenced on Saturday, the 11th instant, a few miles this side of Trevillian's depot, on the Central Railroad; and while Hampton engaged the enemy on the front, in the vicinity of the railroad, Fitz Lee attacked them in the flank, this side of Louisia Court House. This was about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. At noon the Yankees succeeded in capturing our wagon train, several led horses and a number of wagons, but their triumph was of brief duration, for Rosser's brigade, [illegible] ted on the Gordonsville road, being immediately ordered to the rescue, not only recaptured all the wagons, horses and prisoners, but captured two hundred and fifty of the enemy also. On the same day, Gen. Fitz Lee took one hundred and fifty prisoners and three pieces of artillery, and captured, the headquarters of the Yankee Gen. Custar.

Our troops, having thus gained signal advantages, rested quietly through the night, but the enemy still being in their front, breastworks were hastily thrown up and other preparations made for a renewal of the struggle on the following day. Meanwhile, General Hampton and Fitz Lee united their divisions and calmly awaited an attack. The fighting commenced about noon on Sunday. The enemy, rendered desperate by their losses on the previous day, charged our breastworks three times, and were as often repulsed with heavy loss.—By nightfall the Yankees were driven from the field, which remained in possession of our troops Being thus utterly discomfitted, they concluded not to renew the contest, and about midnight commenced retreating in the direction of the Rapidan, which stream, it is said, they succeeded in crossing. They left their dead and wounded in our hands—among the latter two Lieutenant Colonels. In all, 517 prisoners were captured, who were subsequently sent to Charlottesville; and the entire loss of the enemy is estimated at 1,500. The Yankees were much demoralized, and being without rations or forage, and their horses broken down, they could not be brought to face our men the third time. Many of the horses were rendered useless, and on the retreat a large number of the men were dismounted. Sheridan's force consisted of Wilson's and Gregg's divisions, (six brigades,) numbering in all some ten thousand men, with several pieces of artillery. Captured officers admit that it was their design to make a raid upon Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and destroy the public buildings and stores at those places, and from a junction with Crook and Averill. Thanks to the gallantry of Hampton and his brave command, their nefarious purposes have been signally defeated.

A gentleman from Spottsylvania states that on their retreat through that county, the raiders destroyed everything in their way, and carried along with them a considerable number of negroes. To destroy and rob is the object of these expeditions, and the main design of this party having been thwarted, they probably sought revenge by the infliction of atrocities upon the defenceless inhabitants of Spottsylvania.

THE LATEST.

A train arrived from Chester last nigh about 8 o'clock, bringing a few of our wounded men. They state that heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day yesterday about three miles from Chester between that place and the Appomattox river, and that the enemy were driven back at all points. We recaptured the fortifications which the enemy occupied after our men had been withdrawn to send to Petersburg, and inflicted severe punishment upon them. In some instances our men charged over the breastworks in pursuit of the fleeing Yankees. The casualties on our side are reported to have been very slight.

WIGFALL ON HABEAS CORPUS.

The Sentinel contains a speech of nine columns, made by Wigfall, of Texas in favor of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.—We have no use for that side of the question or for anybody who favors the establishment of of a despotism and the enslavement of the people, and hence we have laid the speech aside for any friend who may wish to wade through it. Wigfall is one of the original plotters that helped the abolition fanatics break up the government and inaugurate the war, and we have no confidence in him or any like him. The Sentinel, in noticing the speech, makes a fling at what it is pleased to term the "heresies" of Vice President Stephens, for of course it could have meant no one else. That paper says:

"We surrender our principal space to day to the speech delivered by Senator Wigfall, of Texas, on several resolutions presented by himself, heretofore published in this paper.—These resolutions assert the power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus under certain circumstances, and define generally the political relations of the Confederacy and the States. The speech is published at the desire of a number of members of Congress, who think it well adapted to the dissemination of just views on the subjects discussed and to the correction of certain novelties and heresies which have gone out to the public upon high authority, in some quarters. As it is the duty of every citizen, in a free government to inform himself on all important public questions, we trust that it will be the pleasure of our readers to give this address a careful persual. The well known ability of the Senator will be a guarantee to them in advance that the subject is clearly and engagingly treated."

Seventeen thousand muskets, recently captured by our forces in the recent Virginia battles, have been brought to Richmond.

Brig. Gen. S. S. Baker has been assigned to the command vacated by the transfer of Gen. Winder to Anderson Ga., and will have his headquarter at Goldsboro.

The People's Press.

[From the Richmond Whig, 14th.

The Tax Laws Amended.

The following is the substance of the bill amending the tax laws of the Confederate States, passed by Congress yesterday, and submitted to the President for his approval:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the 1st, 2d, and 3d sections of the act to levy additional taxes, etc, approved 17th Feb, 1894, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1. that in addition to the taxes levied by the tax act approved 24th April, 1863, there shall be levied from 17th Feb., 1864, and collected taxes as follows:

1. Upon the value of all property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind and description not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a different rate, five per cent. Provided That from the tax on the value of property, employed in agriculture, shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind delivered therefrom, [during the same year,] as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government, [whether delivered during the year or afterwards, including bacon deliverable after and not prior to the assessment of the tax on property employed in agriculture as aforesaid, ect.,] provided that no credit shall be allowed beyond five per cent.

II. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed in the year 1860, except in cases where land, slaves, cotton or tobacco have been purchased since the 1st day of Jan. '61, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner; [provided that land purchased by refugees and held and occupied by them for their own use and residence shall be assessed according to its market value in the year 1860.]

2. The second section of the tax act, approved 17th Feb. 1864, is repealed and in lieu thereof it is declared that all the property and assets of corporations, associations, and joint stock companies of every description, whether incorporated or not, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner and to the same extent as the property of individuals, the tax on such property and assets to be assessed against and paid by such corporations, associations & joint stock companies; provided that no bank or banking company shall be liable to pay a tax upon deposits of money to the credit of and subject to the checks of others; provided further, that the stock, shares, or interests representing property or assets in corporations or joint stock companies or associations, shall not be assessed or taxed, and provided further, that all property within the enemy's lines be, and the same is hereby exempted from all taxation, so long as it remains in the enemy's lines.

3. The 1st paragraph of the 3d section of the act of February 17th is amended and re-enacted so as to read:

Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, gold or silver bullion money held abroad, or bills of exchange drawn therefor, and securities payable in foreign countries, five per cent, to be paid in specie [or Confederate notes at their value as compared with specie at the time the tax is payable—the relative value of specie and Confederate Treasury notes for the purpose of payment under this act to be fixed by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.]

4. This section exempts from taxation income, property and money, except Confederate Treasury notes of charitable institutions, and volunteer navy companies, except income of latter. It also defines what shall constitute failure to make due returns of income or profits taxed under any law of Congress.

5. This act shall not be so construed as to subject to taxation corn, bacon, and other agricultural products which were produced in the year 1863, and in the possession of the producer on the 17th February, 1864, and necessary for the support of himself and family during the present year, and from or on which taxes in kind had been deducted and delivered or paid.

6. This section levies an aditional tax of *thirty per cent*, upon the amount of all profits made by selling the articles mentioned in paragraphs one and two of section four of the said act of February 17th, '64, between the said date and 1st July next. The articles of merchandise refered to are spirituous liquors, flour, wheat, corn, rice, sugar, molasses or syrup, salt, bacon, pork, hogs, beef, or beef cattle, sheep, oats, hay, fodder, raw hides, leather, horses, mules, boots, shoes, cotton yarn, wool woolen, cotton or mixed cloths, hats, wagons, harness, coal, iron, steel and nails.

7. All Treasury notes of the old issue of the denomination of five dollars not exchanged for new issue prior to the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may remain outstanding on that day, are to be taxed one hundred per cent.

8. This section regulates the collection of the ad valorem tax on income derived from property, and prescribes the deduction to be made in the assessment of income derived from manufacturing or mining.

9. This section provides that all citizens of any one of the Confederate States temporarily residing in another State, shall be liable to be assessed and taxed in the State or district in which he may temporarily reside, and it shall be the duty of all such who have not heretofore made return of their taxable property to the District Assessor where they may temporarily reside within thirty days of the passage of this act, to make such return, and any one liable to be assessed and taxed as aforesaid who shall fail or refuse within the said period of thirty days to make such return shall be liable to all the pains and penalties imposed by the laws of the Confederate States in such case.

[The clauses between brackets indicate the amendments to those sections in which they occur.]

From the Richmond Sentinel.

The following paper was adopted by the House of Representatives in the night session of Friday. As a calm and elevated, but vigorous presentation of the facts which explain our connection with the pending war—as a frank but manly declaration of our desire for peace and our readiness to conclude it—as a valiant, but unboastful declaration of our ability to maintain the war, if the enemy shall prove unwilling for peace—and as an expression of our resolute determination to die rather than be conquered, and of our humble reliance on the continued favor of Heaven—this manifesto of Congress, cannot be without a marked effect. Inspired by a decent respect for the opinions of mankind, and acknowledging a responsibility to the sentiment of humanity and justice, and an obligation to pay due regard to the peace of the world and the interests of commerce, the declaration of Congress will everywhere appeal to kindred ideas, and, it is to be hoped, will tend to secure a becoming response. At least the world shall know, and history shall record, that if other nations are delinquent in their duties to us, we have done no harm to them; and that if humanity is outraged and the peace of the world broken, in the very blaze of civilization and in the presence of timid or listless nations, the people of the Confederate States are innocent. It is not improper to add, that the manifesto is the production of the Hon. Wm. B. Rives, of Virginia. As the unamended utterance of one of his reputation, position, and distinguished public service, it will possess additional weight and value from the authority of his name:

Joint resolution declaring the dispositions, principles and purposes of the Confederate States in relation to the existing war with the United States.

WHEREAS, It is due to the great cause of humanity and civilization, and especially to the heroic sacrifices of their gallant army in the field, that no means, consistent with a proper self respect and the approved usages of nations, should be omitted by the Confederate States to enlighten the public opinion of the world with regard to the true character of the struggle in which they are engaged, and the dispositions, principles and purpose by which they are actuated; therefore

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the following manifesto be issued in their name and by their authority, and that the President be requested to cause copies thereof to be transmitted to our commissioners abroad, to the end that the same may be laid before foreign Governments.

Manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States of America relative to the existing War with the United States.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America, acknowledging their responsibility to the opinion of the civilized world, to the great law of Christian philanthropy and to the Supreme Judge of the universe, for the part they have been compelled to take in the sad spectacle of war and carnage which this continent has, for the last 3 years, exhibited to the eyes of afflicted humanity, deems the present a fitting occasion to declare the principles, the sentiments and the purposes by which they have been and are still actuated.

They have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights and of the free institutions derived from their ancestors; and there is nothing they more ardently desire than peace, whenever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhallowed war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protections of those hereditary rights and of those cherished institutions.—The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God, in so signal a manner, to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded borders since the opening of the present campaign, enables us to profess the desire of peace in the interest of civilization and humanity, without danger of having our motives misinterpreted, or of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any distrust of our ability fully to maintain our cause. The repeated and disastrous checks, foreshadowing ultimate discomfiture, which their gigantic army, directed against the capital of the Confederacy, has already met with, are but a continuation of the same providential successes for us. We do not refer to these successes in any spirit of vain boasting, but in human acknowledgement of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that eight millions of people, inhabiting so extensive a territory, with such varied resources and such numerous facilities for defence as the benignant bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every privation and sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, rather than be degraded from the condition of free and independent States into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has bled long enough; that tears and blood and treasure enough have been expended in a bootless undertaking, covering their own land, no less than ours, with a pall of mourning, and exposing them far more than ourselves to the catastrophe of financial exhaustion and bankruptcy, not to speak of the loss of their liberties by the despotism engendered in an aggressive warfare upon the liberties of another and kindred people? Will they be willing, by a longer perseverance in a vain and hopeless contest, to make this continent, which they so long boasted to be the chosen abode of liberty and self-government, of peace and a high civilization, the theatre of the most causeless and prodigal effusion of blood which the world has ever seen, of a virtual relapse into the barbarism of the ruder ages, and of the destruction of constitutional freedom by the lawlessness of usurped power?

These are questions which our adversaries will decide for themselves. We desire to stand acquitted before the tribunal of the world, as well as in the eyes of omniscient justice, of any responsibility for the origin or prolongation of a war as contrary to the spirit of the age as to the traditions and acknowledged maxims of the political system of America.

On this continent, whatever opinions may have prevailed elsewhere, it has ever been held and acknowledged by all parties, that government to be lawful, must be found on the consent of the governed. We were forced to dissolve our federal connection with our former associates by their aggressions on the fundamental principles of our compact of union with them, and in doing so, we exercised a right consecrated in the great charter of American liberty—the right of a free people, when a government proves destructive of the ends for which it was established, to recur to original principles and to institute new guards for their security. The separate independence of the States as sovereign and co-equal members of the Federal Union, had never been surrendered; and the pretension of applying to independent communities, so constituted and organized, the ordinary rules for coercing and reducing rebellious subjects to obedience, was a solecism in terms, as well as an outrage on the principles of public law.

The war made upon the Confederate States was, therefore, wholly one of aggression. On our side it has been strictly defensive. Born free men, and the descendants of a gallant ancestry, we have no option but to stand up in defence of our invaded firesides, of our desecrated altars, of our violated liberties and birthright, and of the prescriptive institutions which guard and protect them. We have not interfered, nor do we wish, in any manner whatever, to interfere with the internal peace and prosperity of the States arrayed in hostility against, or with the free development of their destinies in any form of action or line of policy they may think proper to adopt for themselves. All we ask, is a like immunity for ourselves, and to be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of those inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," which our common ancestors declared to be the equal heritage of all the parties to the social compact.

Let them forbear aggressions upon us, and the war is at an end. If there be questions which requires adjustment by negotiation, we have ever been willing and are still willing to enter into communication with our adversaries in a spirit of equity, and manly frankness. Strong in the persuasion of the justice of our cause, in the gallant devotion of our citizen soldiers, and of the whole body of our people, and above all in the gracious protection of Heaven, we are not afraid to avow a sincere desire for peace on terms consistent with our honor and the permanent security of our rights, and an earnest aspiration to see the world once more restored to the beneficent pursuits of industry and of mutual intercourse and exchanges, so essential to its well-being, and which have been so gravely interrupted by the existence of this unnatural war in America.

But if our adversaries, or those whom they have placed in authority, deaf to the voice of reason and justice, steeled against the dictates of both prudence and humanity by a presumptuous and delusive confidence in their own numbers, or those of their black and foreign mercenaries, shall determine upon an indefinite prolongation of the contest, upon them be the responsibility of a decision so ruinous to themselves and so injurious to the interests and repose of mankind.

For ourselves, we have no fear of the result.—The wildest picture ever drawn of a disordered imagination comes short of the extravagance which could dream of the conquest of eight millions of people, resolved with one mind "to die freemen rather than live slaves," and forewarned by the savage and exterminating spirit in which this war has been waged upon them, and by the mad avowals of its patrons and supporters, of the worse than Egyptian bondage that awaits them in the event of their subjugation.

With these declarations of our dispositions, our principles, and our purposes, we commit our cause to the enlightened judgment of the world and to the sober reflections of our adversaries themselves, and to the solemn and righteous arbitrament of Heaven.

SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS OF MR. GILMER, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

On the Bill Relating to the Issue of Certificates of Indebtedness by the Government of the Confederate States.

Mr. Gilmer, of N. C., in substance, said that he conceived that the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was in error in supposing that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama, or the other amendments offered to this bill, if adopted, will either injure it or destroy the usefulness of it.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama, in substance, proposes to let the holders of these certificates, use them in purchasing six per cent Government bonds. This, or something of the kind, will add strength to the measure in Congress, and usefulness to the country; that there was much in the views of the gentleman of Alabama, (Mr. Pugh) so eloquently and forcibly presented by him last evening; that this amendment is a move in the right direction from the policy heretofore [illegible] financial condition of the country in a confused, ramified and complexed situation. We have loans of several kinds—8 per cent., 7 per cent., 6 per cent, 4 per cent. bonds; some coupon, some registered, some with interest, and some without call certificates, and evidence of debt so various and diversified that the people cannot understand the condition of the financial matters of the country.

Mr. Gilmer went on to argue that it was a matter of great national concern to get all the evidences of the nation's indebtedness in a simplified condition. In this, as in all others, simplicity adds force, and secures confidence and satisfaction. That if Congress, as in a reasonable period, can be done, will so arrange as to place all, or most of all, her indebtedness in the shape of Government bonds, and a reasonable proper amount of Treasury notes, the money affairs of the Government will be greatly improved. He conceived it highly desirable to get all the indebtedness of the Government into the shape of bonds, using, from time to time, only a reasonable and limited amount of notes. This being done, the people will readily pay into the Treasury taxes sufficient to pay the annual interest on the debt. He argues that, when this simplicity shall be secured, and the Treasury supplied from taxes with money enough to pay the annual interest on our bonds, the Government will have no difficulty in getting all the money she wants for her uses. When the people, in the shape of tithes, shall annually have supplied the Government with one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions in value, they cannot afford to pay, they cannot, without great oppression, pay into the Treasury annually, whilst the war and its many other calls are upon us, more than the interest on the national debt. If the army is fed and clothed in kind by the people, and the interest on the debt is annually and promptly paid, plenty of money can be had upon Government bonds, (the circulation of the country,) and prices of all commodities reduced to a wholesome and desirable state, and the necessity of creating or enlarging the national debt greatly diminished. Things will begin to assume a healthful, natural state.

Mr. G. argued that as a nation never dies, if it promptly and steadily pays the interest on its debt, its bonds are sought after as investments. Reduce all things to their natural standard; and this country can and will raise money enough to pay annually the interest on all the debt necessary to be made in the securing of our liberties and independence. This accomplished, and the country relieved of the tithes, the interest can be paid yearly, and as the country grows and increases in power and wealth, the principal can annually be decreased and diminished until extinguished.

Mr. Gilmer argued that the country and its real interest and credit had been greatly injured by the late repudiation policy. That thereby a vital stab had been given to the faith and credit of the Government. That they had suffered much and seriously by this policy. That it would take the country a long time to bear this down. That it would have been far better to have called in and diminish the treasury notes to the same extent, or even greater, by an *ad valorem* tax upon the money itself, and every other species of wealth. He insisted that we should profit by the errors of the past. Get into the right way, and all would be well, and further lights for independence and peace would soon break and thicken upon us.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World writing from Baltimore under date of the 8th of May, undertakes to give the readers of that paper an inside view of Dixie, which he says he has lately visited. We make the annexed extract which will at least serve to amuse our readers:

But if Lee does fall back on the defiant city, you may depend on it Grant will have plenty of work before him. The defences around town are no bugbear as some persons have guessed and published. They are as powerful and formidable as military skill and engineering can possibly make them. Several weeks ago the works then around the city were carefully inspected by President Davis, Gen'ls Lee and Bragg, and were pronounced by them quite satisfactory; but notwithstanding this, the President, about a week later, called General Beauregard, the Totleben of the Confederacy, to the capital, to examine the works and devise improvements, if in his judgment any could be made. Beauregard spent several days around the city with Lee and Bragg, and the result was the immediate commencement of another line of defensive works. Several of the most proficient engineers in the rebel service have been detailed to superintend the construction of the new line agreeably to the plans of the great rebel engineer. Thousands of negroes have been employed more than three weeks in digging new ditches, and throwing up new ramparts, parapets, &c., in addnce of the old ones. By this time, the new line is, beyond doubt completed.

These fortifications were to consist, as I was informed by one of the officers (and a very reliable gentleman) engaged in their construction of 17 detached forts, forming several independent defensive positions, after the style of the fortifications constituting the second line of defence around the city of Paris. The barracks and auxiliary works are so arranged for flanking fires from artillery that mutual protection will exist between the forts. The interval between the works are closed by long curtains protected by ditches 24 feet wide and 16 feet deep, in most of which are constructed ram-horns and tenailles. Many of the ditches are supplied with water from the adjacent rivulets. These forts are all to be connected by a military road and telegraph affording speedy communication between them.

These works will be mounted with guns of large calibre, and there will be no lack of howitzers and mortar batteries, protected by bomb proof casemates, out of reach of Union artillery.

The question may be pertinently asked, "Where have the rebels obtained such a supply of ordnance of this character?" I answer that they have manufactured some, but have received more from Europe. The northern people would be astonished to learn the great amount of war material and other necessaries, that, in spite of the blockade, the rebels are weekly receiving from the other side of the Atlantic. On the 22d ultimo I counted around the depot of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, 32 mortars of French manufacture, which were received at Wilmington only a few days before.

Before leaving the defences of Richmond, I must mention a new and novel invention by Captain Holden of the rebel army. It is nothing more or less than a stink ball, designed to be fired into the works of besiegers to stink them out. About the middle of April I was one of several civilians, who, upon invitation, accompanied a party of officers to Atlee's, a station, on the Central railroad, ten miles from Richmond, to witness some experiments with this ball. The ball is an iron shell, containing [illegible] and destructive material, as well [illegible] noxious matter, [illegible] lar to the stink ball in use many years ago. It is designed to be thrown by mortars, but in the test on the occasion referred to, the fuse was lighted and the shells allowed to fulminate where they were placed. The stench which followed the explosion was the most fetid and villainous that ever outraged the olfactories of man. Coleridge said that he counted in Cologne seventy seven

"Well defined and several stinks"

But if he had been at Atlee's on the day of the experiments alluded to he would have recognized them all, and seventy seven thousand more. The concentrated stink of all the skunks polecats, niggers, pitch, sulphur, rasped horses and horses hoofs burnt in fire, assafœdita, ferula and bugweeds in the world could not equal the smell emitted by these balls. But not only is the smell in itself intolerable, but it provokes sneezing and coughing, and produces nausea, rendering it impossible for men to do duty within reach of it. A single ball will impregnate the atmosphere for 50 yards round, and the fetid compound; entering everything it touches, emits the stench for a long time.—The opinion of all who witnessed the experiments was that the ball was a fair offset to Greek fire; and General Winder and several others of rank who were present, expressed the belief that it would prove more effective for driving off besiegers than anything ever invented. Be this as it may, if Richmond is ever threatened by a siege, the sneezers, as the inventor facetiously calls his balls, will form a prominent feature in the defensive operations.

A WARRIOR'S DEATH.—It was evident to the physicians that death was settling its clammy seal upon the brave, open brow of the General, and they told him so; asked if he had any last messages to give. The General, with a mind perfectly clear and possessed, then made disposition of his staff and personal effects. To Mrs. Gen. R. E. Lee he directed that his gold spurs be given as a dying memento of his love and esteem of her husband. To the staff officers he gave his horses. So particular was he in small things, even in the dying hour, that he emphatically exhibited and illustrated the ruling passion strong in death. To one of his staff, who was a heavy built man, he said, "You had better take the large horse, he will carry you better." Other mementoes he disposed of in a similar manner. To his young son, he left his glorious sword.

His worldly matters closed, the eternal interest of his soul engaged his mind. Turning to the Rev. Mr. Peterkin, of the Episcopal church, and of which he was an exemplary member, he asked him to sing the hymn commencing:

"Rock of ages cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in thee."

He joining in with all the voice his strength would permit. He then joined in prayer with the minister. To the doctor he again said:—"I am going fast now; I am resigned; God's will be done." Thus died General J. E. B. Stuart.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS ON JOHNSTON'S ISLAND.

The Cleveland *Leader* has the following information in regard to a recent attempt to escape, made by the Confederate prisoners on Johnston's Island:

On Sunday last, at half after 9, A. M., a plot of the prisoners to escape was discovered which had nearly been carried into effect. It seems that a plank in one of the cook houses in the middle of one the barracks, had been removed, and that a tunnel had been excavated with an outlet beyond the wall of the prison-yard. In this hole, which was large enough to admit the passage of one man, were found three ladders, roughly constructed, three knives fashioned into saws, a lot of bedticking from which they intended to make a waterproof, a revolver, a dark lantern made out of an old fruit can, with a hole and side in one end, and three life preservers, made by tightly corked canteens, four to each life preserver, fastened to a canvas belt.

The preparations for escape seemed to have been systematically conducted and nearly completed, though it is not known as yet exactly what the intentions of the plotters were when the attempt to escape was to be made, or the number who were concerned in it. The scheme was discovered through one of the prisoners, who happened to be in the hospital, and who hinted that something of the kind was going on. This led to watchfulness and search, which resulted in the discovery of the plot. We understand that the discovery caused great excitement. The roll of prisoners was called, and it was found that none were missing. The excitement continued during the day, and many visited the spot and examined the hole.

It is rumored that the prisoners were so enraged at one who had revealed their plot, that there was an attempt made to hang him within the barracks, but in vain.

Of course prompt measures were taken to frustrate the designs of the conspirators.

WANTED

10 hire a free boy to serve an Officer in the Army. Apply immediately at this office.

June 23, 1864. 8-tf.

DIED:

At the residence of J. N. Blum, in this place, on the 11th inst., L. P. HENDRIX, aged 53 years and 24 days.

In Winston, on the 16th inst., HARRISON JAMES.

In Davidson County, on the 18th inst., after a long and painful illness, MARTIN ROTHROCK, aged 76 years, 8 months and 27 days. He was a devoted member of the Methodist E. Church, for more than 30 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To the People of North Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do everything in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-te. W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ We have been *requested* to announce Col. W. H. WHEELER, as a conservative candidate of the straitest sect, to represent Forsyth County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

☞ We have been requested to announce Maj. Wm. B. STIPE, as a conservative candidate of the straitest sect for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

☞ We are authorized to announce J. H. HARPER, Esq., as a candidate to represent the county of Forsyth in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. (pd)

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. E. KERNER as a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN W. COLE as a candidate to represent Forsyth County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. (pd)

☞ We are authorized to announce W. C. MATTHEWS, a conservative of the straitest sect, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons at the next session of the Legislature of North Carolina from Stokes County.

Standard copy till election and forward account to this office.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—We have been requested to announce Col. JAMES E MATTHEWS, as a candidate to represent Stokes and Forsyth counties in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

A CARD.

To the Citizens of the Senatorial District of Stokes and Forsyth Counties.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

At the urgent solicitations of many of my political friends, I herewith announce myself a candidate to represent the people of this District in the Senate of our next General Assembly. As Mr. Holden has set us the good example not to canvass the State, I respectfully appeal to the citizens of these two counties, to permit me to follow his example as regards this District, and permit me to remain at home and attend to my business. In a few weeks I will, through the columns of the People's Press, give to the people my views on the grave questions that at this day, agitate the public mind.

JOSHUA BONER.

June 2nd, 1864.

New Advertisements

PAY YOUR TAXES.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1864, and hold it ready for inspection.

They are further notified that I will attend

At Kernersville,	on Saturday July	9th
" Sides',	on Thursday, "	14th
" Bethania.	on Friday, "	15th
" Old Town,	on Saturday, "	16th
" Pfaff Town,	on Monday, "	18th
" Blackburn's School-house,	Tuesday "	19th
" Wm. Myer's,	on Wednesday "	20th
" J. M. Stafford's	on Thursday, "	21st
" H. D. Swaim's, Waughtown,	Friday "	22d
" Chatin's Hotel, Salem,	on Saturday, "	23rd
" E. J. Hine's,	on Monday, "	25th
" John Hasten's,	on Tuesday, "	26th
" E. Perry's,	on Wednesday, "	27th
" Adams,	on Thursday, "	28th
" Spencer Wagoner's,	on Friday, "	29th
" N. Gurley's,	on Saturday, "	30th
" Joseph Wagoner's,	on Monday, Aug.	1st
" Winston,	on Tuesday, "	2nd

for the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said county, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, as I am obliged to settle all the taxes before the first day of October next.

The tax is $3 60 on the poll, and $1 20 on the $100 valuation.

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owner's have failed to list that the law requires to be listed.

ELECTIONS.

On the 4th day of August next, an Election will be opened and held at the several election precincts in the county of Forsyth, for the purpose of electing a Governor for the State of North Carolina, Members of the General Assembly, and Sheriff of Forsyth County.

Judges [illegible] week.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff.

June 23, 1864.

CEDAR GROVE FEMALE SCHOOL,

FORSYTH COUNTY N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 5th of July under the supervision and instruction of

Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON,
and Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON.

Tuition per Term of Twenty Weeks.

Primary studies, $40. | Higher English $50.
Languages, $20 each.
Music on the Piano $50, with use of instrument.
Ornamentals equally low.

Board, $1 40 per week, when paid in provisions at old prices, or its equivalent in currency.

Each young lady is requested to furnish her own lights, one pair of sheets and towel. High Point is the nearest Depot.

Payment in advance. For particulars address the undersigned, at Kernersville P. O, Forsyth County, N. C.

T. S. WHITTINGTON,

June 23, 1864 8-3t.

TAX NOTICE.

I SHALL attend, with the Assessors, on FRIDAY the 1st of July next, at the Commissioners' Hall in Salem, for the purpose of receiving the List and Tax on gross sales for the quarter ending 30th of June, 1864.

WILL. FLINT, Tax Collector.

June 23, 1864. 8-3t.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, May 28th, 1864.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the School Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Spring Distribution to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled, upon application to the Treasurer of the Fund, on or after the first day of August next.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties, under the act of Assembly.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,
President Ex-Officio.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Secretary.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dist
1 Alamance	10,475	$1 217 69
2 Alexander	5,778	671 69
3 Anson	10 834	1 265 26
4 Alleghany	3,507	407 59
5 Ashe	7,800	906 75
6 Beaufort	12 408	1 444 76
7 Bertie	11 036	1 282 92
8 Baden	9,864	1 146 68
9 Brunswick	6 954	808 39
10 Buncombe	11 892	1,381 27
11 Burke	8 268	963 47
12 Cabarrus	9 330	1 084 60
13 Caldwell	7 064	821 46
14 Camden	4 492	522 [illegible]
15 Carteret	[illegible]	8 0 02
16 Caswell	10 064	1 169 96
18 Chatham	16 607	1 930 53
19 Cherokee	8 958	1,041 36
20 Chowan	5,357	622 75
21 Cleaveland	11 495	1,336 27
22 Columbus	7,482	884 59
23 Craven	[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Cumberland	14 037	1,631 77
25 Currituck	6 406	744 69
26 Davidson	15,371	1,786 85
27 Davie	7 537	876 17
28 Duplin	12,936	1,503 79
29 Edgecombe	13,333	1 549 94
30 Forsyth	11,8[illegible]5	1,303 94
31 Franklin	11 278	1,311 05
32 Gaston	8 431	980 09
33 Gates	6 883	800 14
34 Granville	18,962	2 204 29
35 Greene	6 346	737 79
36 Guilford	18,606	2,162 92
37 Halifax	15 301	1,778 71
38 Harnett	7 005	814 33
39 Haywood	5 676	659 83
40 Henderson	9 895	1 150 98
41 Hertford	7 746	898 14
42 Hyde	6, 17	769 22
43 Iredell	13 676	1 589 82
44 Jackson	5 416	629 61
45 Johnston	13 690	1 591 45
46 Jones	4,365	507 43
47 Lenoir	8,158	948 36
48 Lincoln	7,349	874 31
49 Macon	5 796	673 68
50 Madison	5 823	676 99
51 Martin	8 408	944 30
52 McDowell	6 598	767 01
53 Mecklenburg	14 758	1 715 60
54 Montgomery	6,920	804 44
55 Moore	10,420	1 211 31
56 Nash	9 815	1 140 98
57 New Hanover	17,581	2 043 88
58 Northampton	10,653	1 238 39
59 Onslow	7,457	866 87
60 Orange	14,905	1 732 68
61 Pasquotank	7 747	900 58
62 Perquimans	5 820	676 57
63 Person	9,143	1,062 86
64 Pitt	12,601	1 475 31
65 Polk	3 795	441 17
66 Randolph	16 135	1 875 67
67 Richmond	8,928	1,036 24
68 Robeson	13,307	1,546 91
69 Rockingham	14 219	1,652 94
70 Rowan	13 014	1,512 86
71 Rutherford	10,617	1 234 21
72 Sampson	13,912	1,605 63
73 Stanly	7,333	852 45
74 Stokes	9,414	1 094 36
75 Surry	9 861	1 148 65
76 Tyrrell	4 304	500 34
77 Union	10,304	1 197 68
78 Wake	24 334	2 828 78
79 Warren	11,566	1 344 53
80 Washington	5 371	624 38
81 Watauga	4,915	[illegible]
82 Wayne	12,726	1 479 34
83 Wilkes	14,266	1 658 46
84 Wilson	8 321	967 31
85 Yadkin	10,138	1,178 53
86 Yancey	8,510	989 28

It was ordered that the above tabular statement be published one time each in the following papers: The daily and weekly Conservative, the daily and weekly Confederate, and the weekly Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, Western Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, Salem Press, Iredell Express and Asheville News. 1w.

Commissioner's Hall,
SALEM, N. C. June 14th, 1864.

Ordered by the Board:

I. That all shade trees on the public streets of Salem, that obstruct the light of the GAS LAMPS, be trimmed so high as to afford an uninterrupted course of said light.

II. That the TOWN TAXES be paid either in North Carolina Treasury notes, or in 1's and 2's or in new issue of Confederate money.

JOSHUA BONER, Mayor.

Sale of Land.

IN obedience to a decree of Court, made at June Term, 1864, of Forsyth County Court, I will sell, on the premises, on the 23rd day of July, the tract of land whereon Peter Tise, dec'd., resided. This land lies on the Plank Road, 3 miles North-west of Salem.

Any person desiring to examine said land, will be shown the premises by Mr. F. Tise. Full conditions made known on day of sale.

J. H. WHITE, Adm'r.

June 16, 1864. 8-4ts.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,

(MALE AND FEMALE)

Forsyth County, North Carolina.

R. P. KERNER, *Principal.*

AIDED BY COMPETENT TEACHERS.

Rev. WM. BERRY, *Chaplain.*

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 26th July, 1864. These schools are situated in a healthy, moral and religious neighborhood.

TUITION.—Primary Branches, $13. Arithmetic, Geography, &c., $20. Philosophy and Book-keeping, $2. Music on Piano, $50. Latin, Algebra and Geometry, $25. ☞ Board at the old price, if paid in produce at the old price; but if not, as low in money as can be afforded.

Students admitted at any time.

A deduction of one-fourth to wounded soldiers.

For particulars address the Principal at Kernersville, N. C.

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE,
WINSTON, Forsyth County, May 17th, 1864.

All Plaintiffs, Attorneys, Witnesses and others to whose use money has been paid by the Sheriff or others into this office, are hereby notified that they apply to me for it on or before the 30th day of June next, or they will be paid only in the old issue of Confederate currency, at par. I will attend at the office each Saturday in June to pay all persons having claims.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

May 19, 1864.-6t

WINSTON LODGE, A. Y. M. No. 167, will publicly celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist, on the 24th of June next. An oration will be delivered by Rev. J. W. Jenkins. Members of neighboring Lodges, transient brethren, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

ISAAC GIBSON, W. M. P. T.

W. F. SWAIM, Secretary.